

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

DENNIS LEE BROWN,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 1:07-CV-926

v.

Hon. Robert J. Jonker

RAYMOND VOET, et al.,

Defendants.

ORDER AND JUDGMENT
APPROVING REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

The Court has reviewed the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation (docket # 14) filed on February 4, 2008. Plaintiff filed his Objection to the Report and Recommendation (docket # 18) on February 27, 2008.

Under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, where, as here, a party has objected to portions of a Report and Recommendation, "[t]he district judge . . . has a duty to reject the magistrate judge's recommendation unless, on de novo reconsideration, he or she finds it justified." 12 WRIGHT, MILLER, & MARCUS, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 3070.2, at 381 (2d ed. 1997).

Specifically, the Rules provide that:

The district judge must determine de novo any part of the magistrate judge's disposition that has been properly objected to. The district judge may accept, reject, or modify the recommended disposition; receive further evidence; or return the matter to the magistrate judge with instructions.

FED R. CIV. P. 72(b)(3). De novo review in these circumstances requires at least a review of the evidence before the Magistrate Judge. *Hill v. Duriron Co.*, 656 F.2d 1208, 1215 (6th Cir. 1981).

The Court has reviewed de novo the claims and evidence presented to Magistrate Judge Brenneman; the Report and Recommendation itself; and Plaintiff's objection. After its review, the Court finds Magistrate Judge Brenneman's Report and Recommendation to be both factually sound and legally correct.

The implication of Plaintiff's objection is that Plaintiff intended to bring a petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. But Plaintiff's complaint cannot be considered as a petition for a writ of habeas corpus because it is not in the proper form. *See* R. GOVERNING § 2254 CASES IN THE U.S. DIST. CTS. 2(d) ("The petition must substantially follow either the form appended to these rules or a form prescribed by a local district-court rule."); W.D. MICH. L. CIV. R. 5.6(a) ("Habeas corpus petitions . . . by prisoners proceeding pro se shall be in the form specified by the Court."). Thus, Plaintiff's claim cannot be considered as a habeas petition and instead must be considered as a prisoner civil rights claim brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

As explained in the Report and Recommendation, the Court must dismiss Plaintiff's complaint, because considered—as it must be—as a claim brought under 22 U.S.C. § 611, 4 U.S.C. §§ 101–02, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and 42 U.S.C. § 1983 it fails to state a claim for relief. Plaintiff has brought a claim challenging the fact and duration of his confinement. But only a habeas petition may challenge the fact and duration of confinement. *See Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 480 (1994) ("[H]abeas corpus is the exclusive remedy for a state prisoner who challenges the fact or duration of his confinement . . ."). And to the extent that Plaintiff's complaint goes beyond merely challenging the fact and duration of confinement to pray for injunctive, declaratory, or monetary relief, that claim is barred unless and until his criminal conviction is invalidated. *Id.* at 486–87.

ACCORDINGLY, IT IS ORDERED that the Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge, filed February 4, 2008 (docket # 14), is **APPROVED AND ADOPTED** as the opinion of the Court.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that:

1. Plaintiff's complaint is **DISMISSED**; and
2. The Court finds no good-faith basis for appeal within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3).

Dated: August 28, 2008

/s/ Robert J. Jonker
ROBERT J. JONKER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE